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Don't Misunderstand Tom Reed.

We observe that many Democratic newspapers are inclined to adopt the curiously mistaken view which the Philadelphia Times takes of the Hon. THOMAS REED'S behavior in the chair. They look upon the Republican Speaker as a man swollen with self-importance, who is now playing the autocrat facerety because his vanity finds in the present situation a first-rate opportunity to ansert itself.

That is the opinion of the Boston Globe, which ought to know enough about Mr. REED to know better. The Detroit Free Press likewise regards the Speaker as a man "puffed up with his own conceit," and one "whose egotism knows no bounds"-so conceited, in fact, that he is proclaiming "that all his predecessors, including among the more recent such skilled parliamentarians as COLFAX and BLAINE, RANDALL and CABLISLE, were so stupid that they did not know and did not do their duty."

This is a fair specimen of a good deal that la said about Mr. REED's performance. It would be a very simple and satisfactory theory if it were correct.

The fact is that Mr. REED is influenced by feolish vanity about as little as any man now on earth. If his case were one of self-inflation he would cease to be dangerous and become highly ridiculous. He is performing, with a courage and a tenacity of purpose worthy of a better cause, an inestimable service to his party. His party is wrong, and he is wrong to lend himself to its policy of unscrupulous usurpation, but the sacrifice is deliberate. The Speaker is standing in the breach, while the Republican majority in Congress strengthens its works and brings up its reinforcements.

The spectacle is interesting. It is always Interesting to see a strong man take great risks and assume heavy responsibility, and face with spirit the odds of right and justice at a crisis in party strategy. No wonder some of the Republicans who didn't know REED before think that they have found a new leader with iron in his blood!

Considered in themselves, the personal qualities which REED is lending to the outrageous purposes of partisanship are not unlike those which SAMUEL J. RANDALL displayed in his great fight against the force bill, and on other occasions almost equally memorable. But in other respects how different! RANDALL had a great principle behind him. Behind REED's broad body there lurks a cowardly and despicable political plot.

Two Great Days of Talk.

We have had two great days of talk at the Metropolitan Opera House this week.

On Monday Mr. SETH Low was formally installed in office as President of Columbia College, and not only made a long speech himself, but was the cause of protracted speechmaking in others. Yesterday, in the same place, the Supreme Court of the United States celebrated the centenary of the orgamisation of the Federal Judiciary, and the oratorical exercises lasted through the greater part of the day.

There was a notable difference in one respect between the two celebrations. Bright anticipation for the future, by reason of a successful administration on the part of the new college President, was the keynote of the Columbia exercises; but the Judiciary Centennial proclaimed past achievements which have made the judicial system of the United States one of the most remarkable institutions in the world.

The function of soliciting aims has always seemed to us one of the most disagreeable duties pertaining to the office of a clergyman or a college President. We had supposed that Columbia College was rich enough to refrain from imposing this burden upon her new President. Yet we note the following paragraph in his inaugural address, which, like the celebrated observation petite for more:

"She summons to her aid now with a glad confidence the New York of to-day. She recognizes in the munifi sent legacy of STEFREN WHITNEY PRICEIL, in the last great kindness to her of her great and devoted Presilate Dr. BARPARD, in making the college his residuary legates, in the welcome gifts of F. Acquerus SCHREEFIGEN, JESSE SELIGHAN, A. A. LOW, and of CHARLES F. McRis, the happy beginnings of a tendency which will yet make Columbia what she ought to be. beyond all controversy the university of the land."

In his speech at the alumni dinner on Monday evening Mr. FREDEBIC R. COU-DERT began by saying: "This is a great day for Columbia." That depends entirely on the college history for the next ten or twenty years. Monday was indeed a great day for Columbia if Mr. Low does all that the alumni and the public, including ourselves, confidently expect him to accomplish. But extravagent laudation in advance of actual performance may be carried too far, and congratulations over a great work accomplished, such as is that which has been achieved by the Supreme Court of the United States, seem in better taste than excessive rejoicing in respect to a future which, however promising, must always be more or less doubtfut.

In the old debating school days, a favorite question for discussion was "Which is referable, Anticipation or Realization? Now that the talking and feasting is over, let the new President of Columbia College take off his coat and go to work on the realination side of this question.

We do not doubt that the address which Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH delivered in this town last week, upon the relations between Canada and the United States, has been read widely with all the attention which is due to its admirable spirit, its comprehensive views, and the unaffected felicity of its presentation. Mr. SMITH deals with his subject like a philosopher and a statesman, and even those who are least able to agree with his conclusions, will frankly admit that his discussion of the problem has really advanced its solution.

It is rather more than thirty-five years since another distinguished representative of the British race came from Canada to the United States to debate this same subject. His proposition and his arguments differed immensely from those of Mr. Goldwin tially barbarous that it is disagreeable to SMITH, and this difference strikingly illustrates the progress which the Englishspeaking people of the world have accomplished in the intervening period, Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH maintains the opinion that some easy form of commercial union between the two countries will exert a powerful influence toward bringing about that political union, that incorporation of each with the other, which he regards as the necessary ultimate settlement of the whole question. We shall not, for the moment. undertake to determine whether this opinion _the settled policy of the Republicans. To

Lord ELGIS brought here in 1884, and to the considerations which enabled him to carry through the treaty of reciprocity which he then negotiated.

Between the commercial reciprocity of

Lord ELGIN and the commercial union contemplated by Mr. GOLDWIN SHITH there is naturally a considerable discrepancy, but essentially they are about the same. The purpose of the titled politician who then presented the case of Canada, was to secure for certain Canadian products the right of free admission into the United States, giving in return at the Canadian frontier a similar right to certain products of this country; and this is virtually what Mr. Goldwin SMITH, Mr. EBASTUS WIMAN, and various leaders of the Canadian Liberals now desire The terms of the combination may be varied according to circumstances, but the design is to exchange sundry important products of the two countries, either without any customs duties at all or at such trifling rates of duty as would be equivalent to unrestricted trade in those articles. This arrangement Mr. SMITH commends to us as a natural and convenient method of transition toward complete political union and incorporation. But when Lord ELGIN came here with a similar proposal, he offered it as the one way of preventing political union; and, as such a preventive only, it was adopted by that powerful array of public men who at that time held the Government of the United States in their hands.

We refer, of course, to Mr. Calhoun and his friends and followers, the same body of high-minded and ardent statesmen who afterward made the war of secession with the same end in view as had led them to adopt Lord ELGIN's treaty. That end was simply the preservation of slavery in the United States. Lord ELGIN assured them that, if they should refuse to grant reciprocity of trade, Canada would perforce presently appear at Washington with an application for admission into the Union. Considering the spirit and antecedents of the American people, such an application, he urged, could not be denied. It would result in the addition of five or six new free States; and these States would be made up of people who could not be brought to recognize, even with as little cordiality as those of the old free States, the obligation of respect for slavery which the Federal Constitution imposed; and thus the equilibrium between the slave States and the free would be irretrievably destroyed. On the other hand, by granting reciprocity, that need of the Canadians for the most perfect free trade possible with the United States, which lay at the foundation of their movement, would be appeased; and the two countries might be expected to remain permanently in a condition of separation. To Mr. CALHOUN and his associates this reasoning seemed conclusive; and the reciprocity treaty went through in spite of all the free State opposition that was offered against it.

Now Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH tells us that commercial reciprocity no longer possesses the quality which Lord ELGIN in his day attributed to it. Then it was invented and employed to prevent annexation, and now we are advised that it will smooth the way for annexation. We shall not, for the present, undertake to examine this opinion. If mutual incorporation is the destiny of the two countries, if Canada is sure to be more prosperous, more wealthy, more progressive, and more powerful under annexation than she can be under separation, why, then, annexation will come of itself, in spite of all attempts to hinder it. Everybody can see that if the Canadian provinces were States in the Union, they would get along together a great deal better than some of them are able to do now; and, moreover, every sensible American on either side of the line would prefer to belong to a nation whose territory should extend from the Rio Grande to the Arctic sea rather than to belong to any divided and lesser power.

Meanwhile, if these great questions are always debated with as much knowledge, calmness, dignity, and moderation as Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH has exhibited, we may at least be certain that nothing will be done to delay or imperil the happy destiny of the future, whatever that may be.

Keep Cool.

The struggle in the House of Representa of OLIVER Twist, indicates a rapacious aptives seems to have excited especial excitement in the excitable State of Kentucky. A great many citizens of that famous State consider it a personal loss if there is a fight going on somewhere and they are not in it And when the heady fight raged hottest in the House, certain Kentuckians felt the desire of battle strong within them. Mr. CAR-LISLE and Mr. BRECKINBIDGE were altogether too quiet, slow, and conservative to suit these hot-heads. On Saturday morning the Courier-Journal darkly intimated that the high-cellinged Shakespearean head of the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED ought to be served up on a charger. "Despots," said Mr. Watterson's picturesque journal, "have forfeited their heads for acts of usurpation less infamous than those of the Speaker of the national House of Represenmtives yesterday."

This is severe language, but it is parliamentary. The Hon. Joseph C. S. BLACK-BURN had expressed himself on Friday night with much more fire and fury. "If I was a member of the House," he told a correspondent, "and I wish that I was, I would walk down in front of that man REED and I would say to him: 'You dare to vote me and put my name on that record; you dare to name me and cast a stigma upon me as a Representative of this body, and I will make it a personal matter with you, you dirty despot, and when you leave that chair I will hold you accountable for it.' And I would deny the right of the Clerk of the House to record me as present in this House without my name or my voice had voted in this House. If RANDALL was in his seat to-day. and if our men in their seats would have the nerve to stand up against this man, who, I know, is at heart a brutal coward, or else h would not play such a bluff game, that fight

would have been won two days ago." Every Democrat must regret that Mr. RANDALL could not have led the Democratic forces, and given them the benefit of his nnequalled parliamentary skill, his long experience, his fruitful resources, and his tranquil courage; but nothing could be more distasteful to him or more gratifying to the Republicans than the broad personalities in which the superheated Senator from Kentucky thought that victory could be found. The notion of resorting to physical violence either in the House or outside of it as a punishment of the Speaker's rulings, is so easenbelieve that Mr. BLACKBURN is correctly quoted. Or if it were allowable to use ungentlemanly language in the House, and Mr. BLACKBURN were a member anxious to insult Mr. REED, what sting could there be in epithets so grossly inappropriate as Mr. BLACKBURN has chosen? Mr. RHED may be a despot, but he is clean. He is not brutal, and his courage is as high as that of the excitable persons who abuse him most.

sat through the spectacle with every evidence The fact is that Mr. REED is simply carrying out with great boldness and dexterity undertake to determine whether this opinion—the gettled policy of the Republicans. To oppose only the well-worn plea that he didn't know the sun was leaded; but it is ease to premain entirely opposite to the policy which i personally responsible for it, is more child-didt that on sublic eccasions in future, if he

ishness and folly. A grave matter of parliamentary procedure and public policy is not best approached in a spirit of heat and bitterness. Fortunately the fire-eaters have not had their way. A firm and temperate course, such as Mr. RANDALL has recommended and Mr. Carlitzin has adopted, has been followed by the Democrats, and they can afford to appeal to the sober judgment of the country. There has been much prove cation to anger, and nothing would please the Republicans better than excessive violence on the part of the Democrats. Fortunately calm counsels have prevailed, and however much grumbling the flerier tongues may indulge in, the Blackburnian theory of parliamentary procedure finds little favor with the majority of the party.

The Immigrants from Inland Europe The figures of immigration which have aleady appeared for the year 1889 show, as has been pointed out a decided falling off of arrivals from Germany, Sweden, Norway, England, and Ireland, and a surprisingly steady increase from Hungary, Italy, Poland, Russia, Bohemia, and France. There is a de cline in immigration from those countries of Europe which are northern or maritime and a growing increase in that from those which are inland. The arrivals at the Castle Garden now reach a total of about 1,000 a day and as a considerable number of the new comers stay in New York city for the purpose of making it their home, the character and condition of the emigration has much to do with future conditions of population,

business industry, and public order. Almost simultaneously with the publication of the immigration figures appears the last report of the Police Department of this city, and some of the facts related in it serve strongly to indicate that the general idea that most of the newcomers are of a turbulent and undesirable sort is entirely erroneous. Indeed, so far as overt infractions of law are concerned, the exact reverse of this is shown by the police figures. Twenty years ago, when the population of the city was about 940,000, against 1,700,000 as at present-the Health Board now officially estimate the present population at 1.622.237—the total number of arrests by the police in the city amounted to 72,984. The arrests for a year now amount to 80,000, a very small and wholly disproportionate increase. During the last quarter the arrests were 20.560, a decrease from the preceding quarter of 154. Eighty thousand a year is the average.

It may naturally be supposed that the steady infusion of the Continental newcomers would be shown in the increase of arrests among their number if, as is alleged and generally believed, they are less lawabiding than the emigrants whom they have replaced or rather superseded. But the figures disprove any such conclusion. The whole number of persons of Italian birth arrested in New York during the quarter last reported was 794; of Russian and Polish, 590; French, 129; Hungarian, 50; and Bohemian, 19; total, 1,592. The great majority of these were arrested for petty offences, the chief being for violation of corporation ordinances. Twenty years ago the arrests in a year for such minor offences amounted to 2,592, but now, through the constant multiplication of these ordinances, and the uncertainty existing concerning them, these arrests amount to ten thousand a year, and a majority of them are among these newcomers, whose ignorance of the ordinances is the cause. Substantially, therefore, the enormous increase in their numbers through emigration has not been reflected in the arrests for crimes of a serious character.

The surest method for determining the standard observance of the law among any part of the community is by the number of women arrested; and this test reveals a pecultarity which is highly creditable to the newcomers. During the last quarter the number of females arrested in this city was 4,893, and yet to this total the Continental nations named contributed only as follows: Italy, 17; Russia and Poland, 41; France, 25; Hungary, 4, and Bohemia, 2.

It is not to be assumed that there exists on the part of either the policemen or the other officials any extensive favoritism toward miscellaneous newcomers; on the contrary, there is undoubtedly some prejudice. Nor are the emigrants recruited from the ranks of those whose intellectual, educational, and pecuniary conditions are such that they might be expected to be able to evade successfully the laws. On the contrary, these emigrants are very poor, are generally without a trade or profession, and often they are ignorant.

It may be that they make undesirable citizens, and that they are of small benefit to the community; but the police figures do not indicate that they are very disorderly or dangerous.

A Text for the Occasion.

The Philadelphia Inquirer affirms that the Hon. CHARLES EMORY SMITH of the Philadelphia Press has finally decided to accept the office of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. This important diplomatic post has been for some time at Mr. SMITH's disposal, according to the Inquirer, but Mr. SMITH could not quite make up his mind to quit the still more important post he holds as editor of one of the greatest of Republican newspapers.

It seems to be the curious policy of Gen. HABRISON'S Administration to send out of the country the most eminent and ablest of the Republican journalists.

For this evening's edition of the Mail and Express we venture to suggest the text here subjoined:

"AND I, EVEN I ONLY, AM LEFT."-L Kings, xix., 10. It is better to be right than to be President, and sometimes it is better to be left than to be Minister. We commend this consolatory sentiment to Col. SHEPARD.

The amusing mishap that befell Dr. Lon-

ING. our Minister to Portugal, the other day.

shows that there are circumstances under

which statesmen and diplomats are not safe

even in the hands of harmless scientific men. With no other wish than to honor science, the Doctor accepted a courteous invitation to attend a meeting of the Lisbon Geographical Society, and during the animated scene that ensued two unfortunate facts conspired to place him in a false and embarrassing position. Contrary to the rule of all well-regulated geographical societies forbidding politics to enter and disturb the placidity which becomes scientific gathering, the Lisbon meeting sunched at once upon a series of vociferous and loudly applauded denunciations of perfidous Albion. Owing to his extremely limited attainments in the vernacular, our represents live did not catch the drift of the oceasion, and so from his conspicuous seat he beamed in the blandest manner upon all the speakers, and was evidently delighted with his discovery that the study of seography was far more exciting than he had supposed. Thereupon some English correspondents rushed to the telegraph office with the news that the Lisbon geographers had rosated England in the most vigorous style, and that the American Minister

of approval and entertainment. To this indistment Dr. Lourse was able to does not understand the lingo, his facial ex- NO SOLID SOUTH FOR FREE TRADE. pression will be non-committal Fluency in the tongue of a country to which

Minister is accredited would seem to be useful but it happens not unfrequently that the Minister is only a student and not a master of the language. It was said awhile ago that England had never had an Ambassador at St. Petersburg who spoke Bussian, nor an Ambasador at Constantinople who spoke Turkish. When Lord BEACONSFIELD made an important speech at the Berlin Congress, he did not trust himself to French, the ordinary channel ommunication, but spoke in English, Mr. HTDE CLARKE Wrote recently that at one great centre of diplomatic interest there was no regular member of the British Embassy who could write a despatch in the language of the country. Apparently the rule adopted by Lord PALMERSTON, that members of any British diplomatic staff who pass two years in a country must learn the language, has become a dead letter

It is supposed, of course, that Dr. Lonino's pursuit of the Portuguese language has been greatly stimulated by the recent event. It is a valuable study, and nobody knows its importance better than Loning.

At a meeting of the Utica Republican City Committee last Saturday the following resolu tions directed against our esteemed contemporary, the Hon E PRENTISS BAILEY of the Utics Observer and the Utica Post Office, were passed with only three dissenting votes:

" Whereas, The present Postmaster of the city of Utica is a Democrat, and is the editer-in-chief of the only Democratic newspaper in the city of Utica, which paper constantly and always violently opposes Republican principles and wantonly and indecently traduces Re publican leaders

to remove such Postmaster and appoint in his place a Republican Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this committee certify and transmit these resolutions to the Hon. James S. SHIRMAN, our Representative in Congress, and request him to bring them to the attention of the President"

In other words, Brother Bailer is a good Democrat and edits a good Democratic newspaper, and the Utica Republicans think that he is out of place as an officeholder under a liepublican Administration. They want him bounced, not because he isn't an efficient Postmaster, but because he is an efficient Democrat. This is much manlier ground than to try. as the Post Office Department tried, to hunt up evidence that some of his subordinates look upon the wine when it is red.

It is too much to expect that Brother Barner and Brother ROBERTS should continue to hold office under the same Administration.

We learn from our powerful contemporary, the Indianapolis Journal, that Mr. WILLIAM M. SPRINGER of Illinois has been "hurling epithets at the Speaker." Why is it that in Congress an epithet is always "hurled." as if it were a stone or a wanamaker? And why is it that when an epithet strikes a Congressman, or an Alderman for that matter, he "hurls" it back, usually accompanying it with the peculiar operation technically known as "stuffing or cramming the foul lie down the black throat ' of the other gentleman? There are certain old-fashfoned amenities, such as hurling the insinuation and stuffing it down the black throat of the insinuator, without which parliamentary discussion would be tame and torpid.

Is Major Jones of the St. Louis Republic really and truly for CAMPBELL of Ohio for President in 1892?

Life is arched with changing skies; Barely are they what they see: Children we of smiles and sight Much we know, but more we dream

Eh. JONES ? Our esteemed contemporary, the World Herald of Omaha, fearful "lest the awkwardness of its pen may offend," ventures, nevertheless, on behalf of "thousands of Americans, to reply to the letter of farewell which the tragedian Salvini addressed not long ago to America. "Tommaso Salvini," says the World-Herald, "in leaving Omaha leaves it forever. The loss to the Omaha stage is apparently irreparable, for "the Anglo-Saxon race," our contemporary laments, "cannot give us the intensity that the Italian can." It is a sad confession that there is nobody in Omaha, perhaps in all Nebraska, who can act as well as Salvini; but a broad-gauge philosopher like the World-Herald has a baim even for so deep wound. "Let no immature patriot ery out against this." it observes. "Art is not the possession of any country or epoch; it is the uni-

versal articulation of emotion. The people who frequent the drama in Omaha, and who are commonly described by the Omaha newspapers as "unusually critical." may accept these views; but will they admit that the great Salvini "could easily have passed off the false coin of a spurious art on an undiscriminating public?" Had Samson offered a trombone solo just before pulling down the temple, would this diversion have been received with favor by the élite of Omaha? Or, had OTHELLO sought to soothe the pange of jealousy with a bass-drum version of "Suwanee litiver." would there have been no suspicion on the part of Omaha's "immature patriots" that this delicate compliment had not been achieved without some sacrifice of art? But the actor resisted the temptation to lower his standard, and Omaha was not betrayed into approval of inferior performances. "He refraited." says the World-Herald, "and his reward shall be undying gratitude and praise!"

Our contemporary may be too severe in its judgment of the Omaha people, but it is evident that the study of the stage has not been so earnestly pursued as the study of literature in the town where MATTHEW ARNOLD is still reputed to be the author of " The Light of Asia,"

Our poetical contemporary, the Inter-Ocean, is not strictly accurate in its remark that "under the customs of our country there are no laurentes in America." Not to speak of the original "poet lariat," the Hon. Bloom-good H. Cutter, the Victor Hugo of Long Island, there is the Inter-Ocean's own bard. the Poet of the Auditorium, whose "laurels drenched with pure l'arna-sian dew" and odorous water from Chicago's river, will not fade while there are words in the dictionary.

It is said that the famous town of Aleppo has been made happy by the gift from the Sultan of three hairs of the beard of the prophet. The beard of the prophet is a familiar object to readers of novels dealing with Eastern life. The paynim wight who doesn't swear by the beard of the prophet would not be considered by a good novel reader as a good servant of MAROUND. With three bairs of the immortal beard in its possession, Aleppo ought to be at once more plous and more profane than of fore. It is fortunate for Aleppo that the prophet didn't shave.

They have some justy old blades in Oregon. Mr. John Nichols, a mighty hunter in Polk county, has just shot his fortieth bear. Mr. Nichola is only 85, and his record as a bear killer is still in its early pages.

More About (bleage's Fair Site.

Prum the Chicago Tribi The Chicago River is a wonderful stream. It is a majestic, powerful opnient stream. It is worth going miles to-get away from-

Carcless With the Lasters.

From the Grocers' Gasette.

An old negro walking around the railroad curve toward lichmond after dark was startled by the flash of the beadingth of the Washington light expression and was found by his friends about two farms away, Og recovering his remetiousness his first question was "who frew dat inntern". From the Washington Star. A young woman in New York who married a gallant L railway conductor said she gave him her hand, but got an L beau in railura.

War's Herrid Front. From the El Louis Globe Democrat A factious Democratic misority tried to run the country is led! as it is trying in 1881. The latter completely will be put down as the earlier one was Democratic Opinion Concerning the Obere

From Life in Florida. The following is from the pen of a former Pennsylvania editor who is well posted as to the situation-a Democrat life long, but not hide-bound partisan, and one who is capable

of taking an unbiased view of the situation: The South, which usually controls, will not cominate any man who is not reasonably sure of success. She is not governend by sentiment, but by practical ideas. She goes in to win Even were this otherwise, there is no septimental attachment anywhere for Cleveland. He has no personal magnetism like Bisine and many other public men, but is cold, selfish. and stubborn, as all those know who were brought into relations with him during his Presidential term, and even those who from a superficial view of the situation, now support him for the nomination in 1892 freely admit. To such as these I respectfully submit the fol-

First, New York is no longer the pivot. We may carry it with the solid South and yet be beaten. If Cieveland had the desegation from New York solid, he could not carry it. To win we must carry every doubtful State in the North. I do not include Ohio, as she is always safely Republican in Presidential years. To carry New York it might be better to take some one from the outside, free from factional entanglements, but in no event can Cleveland get either the delegation or the electoral vote of the Empire State. Hill will attend to the first, and the people the second of these events. Well, then, what Northern States can Cloveland carry should he get the nomination by hook or by crook? I doubt if the can carry any Northern State, unless it may be New Jersey. and even this, with a reform in the election methods of Hudsen county, where Jersey City is located, and where immense Democratic frauds have beer disclosed, is more than doubtful. Connecticut was carried in 1888 by the extraordinary exertions of W. H. Barnum, who died in the effort, and the plurality was in hundreds only.

"In 1884 Cleveland carried New York by 1.047 plurality, when he had Daniel Manning as his 'right bower,' the general distrust of Blaine and the popular belief in 'Cleveland's luck.' as factors in his success. But none of these things, had Manning lived and consecrated his best energies to the task, could have saved Cleveland in 1888. By his message to Congress in December, 1887, he committed felo de se, and was beaten by thousands in Kings county. N. Y., where the manufacturers are not all Be publicans, with the whole power of the Administration behind him. How could be win now with none of his former advantages, and his extreme tariff views unrecanted? Add to this the tireless enmity of the Hill men, and the treasure of the 'protected interests' poured out like water to defeat him. In 1888 it was capital alone, or chiefly, which beat Cleveland. with the solid South.

"In 1891 it will be capital plus the offices. The fact is in no Northern State which has any prospect of being carried for the Democratic ticket is Cleveland any longer considered a probable candidate. It is true such men as W. I. Scott of Pennsylvania, who expect to dominate the party in the State should Cleveland agaid succeed, are now induiging in considerable gasconade, but it is a harmless amusement to shout for Cleveland in a State that gives 80,000 Republican majority. "Now let us look at the South. Since the won

ieriui growth of Virginia, Alabama, the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Georgia in manufactures. and looking at the millions which have been poured into those States to develop their hitherto virgin resources, there is no longer. as Watterson tearfully admits. a 'solid South' for free trade. Hence there is no prospect of getting a two-thirds vote of even the Southern section of the Convention for any man holding Cleveland's views on the tariff. In the North, I am fully convinced that Cleveland will lose two. if not three, of the delegations from the three great States, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The reasons for this are (like Falstaff's) blenty as blackberries,' but to name but one is ufficient. The ex-soldiers will not vote again for Cleveland, on account of his action on pensions and his uniform refusal to give a single diplomatic position to any conspicuous officer or soldier, preferring that the United States Government should be represented abroad by men who did their 'level best' to destroy it. Indeed, to look at the roster of our foreign Ministers a stranger would have supposed that it was the 'Confederacy' and not the United States which had triumphed in the late unpleasantness."

'To sum up: In the National Democratic Convention of 1884 the adroit management of Daniel Manning, aided by the majority of the Committee on Resolutions, which were Messra Randall of Penusylvania, Burke of Louisiana and Converse of Ohlo, nominated Mr. Grover Cleveland and placed him upon a platform of turiff revision in 'a spirit of fairness to all interests,' which enabled these gentlemen to go into the Northern doubtful States and satisfy all that no harm was intended to be done, or should be done, to their interests. This was effectively done. Four years later Mr. Cleveland had succeeded in offending and altenating both these good friends, Messrs. Manning and Randall, and took to his official bosom such men as Watterson and Bill Scott of Penn-ylvania, neither of whom has any following at home, and it did not need any prophet to foretell the result.

I have thus hastily given the outlines of the situation, and if anybody is prepared to refute any or all of my propositions I will give him my most respectful attention."

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. It is reported that the English bettle manufacturer,

are about to organize a syndicate to control the business.

The first public funeral ever given in Paris to a lady not of royal rank took place a few days ago. The body of Mms Nestner, mother of Mms Floquet and grand-mother of Mms Jules Ferry and of M. Bavier Chauf-four, was conveyed from her house to the eastern terminus, followed by an imposing procession. The members of the Ministry, a great part of the Chambers of Deputies, the entire staff of In Republique Prenega

The sums received in home last year for St. Peter's pence are said to havebeen as follows: From Austria, about five, too; ppain, 19,300. France, 112,800 Germany, 27,300; Ireland, 10,000; England, 13,800, Beigium, 40,200; Switzeraud, 12,200; Poland, 23,400, North America, £7.400, South America, £12.400, Africa, £1.800, Asia, £4.000, Roumania, £4.000, Italy, £14.200, and Portural, £6.000, Other sums making up £4.000 were collected in Australia, Oceanica, Eussia, Sweden, Norway, &c. The whole sum was about £120,000 being iess by alto o than was received in 1885. The European States which contributed nothing were Turkey, Mon tenegro, Greece, and Servia.

French engineers are planuing for an attack upon that hitherto wirgin peak of the Alpa, the Jungtrau. They propose to continue the present line of railroad from interlakes to santerbrunen as far as Stockelberg, at the foot of the Jungfrau, and thence to mount up by a succession of slanting cable roads forming a zigzag to a height of some twelve thousand feet, land ng nearly at the summitt of the mountain, where there will be a hotel for the excursionate who are expected to make the trip by thousands daily. There will have to be five steps to the great staircase, and a separate

rairoad for each step making five changes of cars necessary to reach the summit. Samuel James Wood, the Harry Howard of London. has recently died. He was for thirty years a member of the Royal bociety for the Protection of Life from Fire and of imsuccessor the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and wors the society's medal for life-saving with six extra bars on it. He claimed a total of 18th lives saved. A Royal Academician had painted a picture represent ing one of his deeds, and stories of many more of them had been included in a book on London firemen. For-merly he was famous also for his wonderful dog. Bill. known as the "Fire Brigade dog a character celebrated all over London. " Bill " died of poison, and an ndignant public offered unanccessfully, a reward of the offer the author of his untimely taking off. Wood had been retired for the past ten years.

"Joan was one of the Arc lights of history." You are off. Her name was Jeanne D'Arg."

From the Yerrs Baute Express.

Wickwirs-You say you are acquainted with Valuey-He is a very particular friend of mine. Wickwire-if he is a friend of yours, he surely can't LOGGING ON INDIAN LANDS.

I'me Opposite Systems of Conducting Rt Illustrated at Green Bay and La Peinte. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 .- Timber cutting on the Indian reservations of Wisconsin was the subject of investigation in the Fiftieth Con-

gress, and now calls for additional study.

Recent official statistics show that the two

principal agencies where these operations go on are the Green Bay, which has charge of the fenomones reservation, and the La Points, to which are attached the Lac Court d'Oreilles the Bad River, the Lac du Flambeau, and the Fond du Lac reservations. From the Menomonee lands during the last three seasons the Indians have sold \$262,900 worth of timber. mostly pine, being the proceeds of 27,573,405 feet of logs from dead and down timber and from green trees felled in the redemption of lands for cultivation. Of this sum \$236,500 was paid to them in cash, and \$26,400, or about onetenth of the whole, retained as a stumpage fund, and expended under the direction of the Interior Department for their hospitals and other charities for their infirm, aged, and needy. But these figures do not show the full present extent of this industry. During the first of the three years here included, in consequence of an undue cutting of green timber and the care less starting of forest fires, the Interior Department prohibited the sale of timber by the Menomonees until late in the season, when, on their urgent request, backed by the assurance of their agent that he would prevent a repetition of such offences, the order was modified so as to allow them to cut up the dead and down timber. With this drawback they sold only about 4,000,000 feet that season and received about \$21,000 in cash. The true extent of the current industry is accordingly better shown by the cash payment of the last year reported upon, which alone amounted to \$138,000. Out of this they expended, as their agent reports, more than \$27,000 for horses, oven, and cows; \$17,000 for harness, wagons, farm Loois, and fruit trees; \$5,400 for household furniture, including forty sewing machines; \$7,500 for houses and stables. This is in addition to their purchases of logging supplies and of colthing and subsistence for themselves and their families.

The La Fointe agency tells a different story. There the operations were on a much larger scale, but relatively less profitable for the inment prohibited the sale of timber by

clothing and subsistence for themselves and their families.

The La Pointe agency tells a different story. There the operations were on a much larger scale, but relatively less profitable for the indians, because carried on under a system of contracts made with white lumbermen. During the last four years 433,675,249 feet of logs were cut from Indian lands, valued at \$3,227.421, of which sum the Indians themselves, exclusive of wages for logging, received only \$376,773. And of this they had \$699,751 in cash and \$387,922 in merchandise. Their agent says that had the Indians understood the value of money, many of them would now be rich from the timber business; but with their ignorance, improvidence, and love of whiskey, most of this great sum was wasted on liquor and on trifles, so that they were injured rather than benefited by their valuable possessions. Under the present system of paying the Indians they will continue to get liquor and the degradation will continue to get liquor and the degradation will continue to follow.

If the result-in these two cases are reported without exaggeration by the respective agents, they indicate that the system in which the Indians do their own logging is better for them than the one under which white men do it by contract hiring, some of them on daily wages. The former system gives them an interest in management and teaches them the value of money and how to use it; the latter gives employment to only a few, and the remainder profit only by the actual sale of their timber. Secretary Noble thinks that there is enough accuracy in the reports to warrant these inferences:

I am led to conclude from the facts thus presented that cutting green timber from lands occupied by indi-

I am led to conclude from the facts thus presented that cutting arean timber from lands occupied by Indiana amount, while the lands are so held and occupied, by allowed only for purposes of clearing tracts for cultivation when the land is adapted to such use, and only so much as is oused. If not so adapted it seems to be on wise to allot it to indians, and equally as nowise to permit them to sell the timber therefrom to contractors, and to receive and squander the proceeds thereof, which ought to be sufficiently if wathered under wisely devised operations and judiciously used, to establish them in homes upon as rejective all ands, where they can be proper indianal or arrivational lands, where they can be under the proceeds of the summer than the indiana do it themselves and only for clear-ing and in the indiana do it themselves and only for clear-ing and in the indiana do it in the indianal of the indianal continuation. They may not put their logs on the market to the softer satisfaction of the number of the summer of the indianal continuation in the same of the same of

esturis.
In case of marked business incapacity, the timber in case of marked to be sold at auctien, a minimum price being fixed, and the proceeds established as a prosetual, or distributed to enable them to cultivate

ires fund or distributed to enable them to cultivate the soil.

It should be said, however, that Secretary Vilas appeared to be more impressed with the superior ablittles of the white lumbermen to conduct the logging to advantage. He suggested that since the white contractor could make better arrangements for marketing the lumber, the Indian owner of lands might get a much larger profit by making a contract with him than by undertaking the logging himself. If so, he ought not to be deprived of that opportunity. Besides, such contracts made under the supervision of the Interior Department could insist that Indians should have the preference in employment as loggers. On the other hand, a majority report of a Senate committee last white upon the Chippewa lumber scandals traced to such a policy the abuses at las Pointe, of which the indians complained, although the immediate fault was ascribed to the agent's disobedience of orders. But what is clear is that under the present administration the contract system will not receive as much lavor as Indian management of logging, wherever the latter can be successfully carried out.

BATTLED WITH THE ICE.

The Gellert's Bow Stove in and her Forward Compartment Filled.

There were three triangular-shaped holes the starboard and two in the port bow of the Hamburg-American steamship Gellert when she steamed up to her pier at Hoboken yester While working her way on Jan. 29 through a field of small ice that seemed to be quite soft she struck two large pieces that stove in her bow plates dose to the water line. The shock was hardly felt by those on board, and there was no danger at any time,' said Chief Mate Von Basjewitz resterday. "The forward compariment filled at once to a level with the water outside, but the ship has five watertight bulkheads, and no water could get aft. That night, however, we had a hurricane that blew harder than I have ever seen in my twenty-six years experience at sea. It was impossible to stand on deck. The lamps were blown out. We had to heave the ship to for several hours and put oil bags overboard. The wind blew from 8, W. to W. N. W. with hurricane force. Two of our boats were stove in, and the engine room skylight guards were carried away by a big sea that came aboard." The Gellert will be put in the Eric Basin dry dock to morrow, where new bowiplates will be riveted in place of the broken ones. She will sail next Monday it is said.

The saloon passengers were so much pleased with the manner in which the steamer was handled during the rough passage that they presented the Captain with a testimonial and treated the crew to a dinner on shore. "The forward compartment filled at once to a level with the water outside, but the ship has five watertight bulkheads, and no water

King Cuspider. King Cuspidor. King Cuspider. I wender what they chose you fer. Was it because you had a cinch. Had you too strong and firm a clinch Upon King Hen, based on your ere, Eing Cuspider !

King Cuspidor, King Cuspidor, Panjandrum of the Quaker store, Why do you guard the nation's stamps ! fait because your corset clamps Are strong and cheap at three for four, King Cuspider Enlighten me, I do implore,

Is it your piety or not That keeps you in that jobbish lot What? Silent, royal Cospidor ? 'Tis well' My song to thee is o'er.
It makes small difference to me

If gold, if stays, if plety,

by are you one of Benny's corps

It is that brought you to the fore, King Cuspider ! And though my letters may explore The Afric coast or Greenland's shore When they should go to Albuquerque Or near the town of Boston lurk: The nation laughs till it is sore

At Cuspidor. What Is Home Without Her? From the Washington Star.

We have had a sad loss at our house," p-ked sings this morning to thristic. Why, what's wrong " inquired Christic, sympathetically
My modeler-in-law died lass night, and the para
Came to like eyes.
Tehnaw, said Christie, in a tone of relief, "max's
nothing." but my dear fellow you forget that she had a pension, and we lived with her."

More Philadelphia Poetry. From the Philadelphia Press.
We miss you here.
We miss you there.
We miss you dear Viola, everywhere.
Gone to meet her brother.

Don't run the risk of your cold getting welf itself— you may thereoy drift into a condition favoable to the davelopment of some latent tendency, which may give you years of troubs. Better care your did at once with the help of Dr. Agras's Expectant, a good besting medicine for all coughs, sore languages throus-

WHAT WE ARE ALL PAINING ABOU

Thursday in Brooklyn is the universal "day out" of The hemseld servants and any one abroad on that the hemseld servants and any one abroad on that evening will meet them everywhere. An upward-bound flevated car last Thursday about 5 e'clock had and any one abroad on that

several groups of "girls," one of which consisted of two usmistakable Bibernians. "Share it's early," says Bridget. "Come home with

me fer awhile.

"At. I can't." says Nora.
"Ill sive you a cupe' tea." says Bridget persuamively.
"Bure, is that all!" laughed Nore. "Can't you de tetter than a cup o' tea!

no inster than a cup o'tea!"
"Sot a haporth of anything else will there be in the
here," and Bridget seriously, "not even a cracker,
we don't have dessert from Sunday to Sunday, and
there isn't a crumb o'cake to be had from Monday to Saturday. We live that close the masus will miss the site o' bread I'll give you with the tea, but, Nora, and Bridget's eyes twinkled in full appreciation of her in-tended irony, "ye should see the fillgant dishes the mble's secont with," and both girls laughed hilariously

A Philadelphia paper in telting that Henry M. Stan-ley, when he lived in Omaha in 1887, fell in love with an actress, who jitted him, remarks that now Stanley is a woman bater. This statement the great explorers friends indignantly deny. Although Stanley is not a married man, he gives no evidence of hatred for the other sex. In fact, one of the best friends he has is a wall-known Philadelphia woman toward whom he entertains feelings of the greatest respect if not of positive affection. Just before he plunged in the jungs in his search for Emin Rey the last message he sent to any one in the civilized world was to this loyal friend, and she was among the first to receive word from him when not long ago he reappeared, with his know. augmented by his recent discoveries.

Bill Nye and James Whitcomb Riley have parted com pany, and their literary partnership is a thing of the past. Nys says Riley was too convivial, and Riley is equally positive that Nys is too "cranky." This dissolution of their partnership was not entirely unexpected by their friends, who knew the relative estimate each put upon the other's characteristics. The break in however, is a serious thing for their manager, who had them booked for a season extending quite into the com ing summer. The loss to him will be very material with the additional prospect of countiess suits for dam-ages likely to be instituted by lyceums and lecture com-mittees, who will positively decline to understand why two men cannot always agree.

Each of the four corners of Fourteenth street and Second avenue held a crowd of deepty interested men and women on last Sunday afternoon. Running to and fro in the very height of enjoyment was a liver and white setter dog of the purest breed. He was only a few months old apparently, and had evidently never been broken, but the instinct of his race was strong within him. Fluttering about the street and hopping and fro, now in the trees, then on the iron railing, and again in the street, were a hundred sparrows. The dog was amusing himself with them. He would run mad y toward a bunch of them until within fifty feet and then he would erouch, and creep up with gentie footsieps until he get their scent, and then he would remain rigid. He did this scores of times, and every time he did it the "point" was perfect and a marvel of beauty It is not likely that every one of the many persons who watched him was fond of hunting, but the grace and beauty of the brute held them. To the few who loved field sports and knew what pleasure there is in shooting over a "point" the dog was a dream of joy, and it these appreciative onlookers would have fallen upon his neck and fended him.

A conference of women is to be held in this city this month to consider two or three important matters. The first is the condition of women and children in factories the second, of women prisoners and lodgers in the station houses, and the third of children in the primary schools. At the conference able speakers will talk on the necessity for the appointment of women factory in spectors, and the urgent need of the support of women in getting the Legislature to pees such a law. The ap-pointment of police matrons to have charge of women in special police stations set apart for them, is to be urged; and also the appointment of women as trusteen in the various school districts. The conferences are to be open only to delegates appointed by the different women's organizations of the State, and no reports will be made of the meetings. It is proposed to learn if cossible, the strength of women's influence in the State.

At the next meeting of the Hamilton Club, in Broot lyn, the question to be discussed in "How shall we train our wives?" The gentlemen will have their say all to themselves, and women will not be permitted to expostulate or controvert anything that is stated either as facts or fancies. The ladies of the club have an sounced their intention to have a luncheon, at which they will discuss the subject, "Hew shall we educate our husbands so that they can train their wives !" The most exciting of times is expected at this latter most-ing, in consequence of the report of the men's meeting, which will be made by wives whose hunbands will reveal to them the secrets of their meeting

The Seidl Society will give a representation of "Parsifal" at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn in March, which will be as mearly as possible a reproduction of the opera so far as the erchestral and instrumental music are concerned. The various artists who sang at he Bayrouth Opera House will take the princ and the Metropolitan orchestra wil be led by Anton Seidl. Madame Lehmann-Kalisch, Meura Pischer, Yogi, Reischmann, Kalisch, Beck, and etters will represent the leading characters and the stage setting will represent as nearly as possible the three-scane of the opera. A great deal of enthusiasm is being manifested by the numbers of the society, who are planning to have a number of features peculiar to Beyrouth rep the afternoon, and there will betwo intermine first one long enough for the people to go home to their dinners or to get them in the Assembly Rooms, which will be a dining hall for threcession. The Assemy will be decorated, and the sidience will have oppostunity for visiting and promunading during the walm

A queer fact in connection with the run of "The Old Homestead" at the Academy of Music is that the free-pass seaker finds is easier to get boxes for that performance than he foot ordinary scale. The reason for this is found in the character of the audiences They are in the main people from the country, and even though they some in parties of a denon or aven stough they orde in partice or a doose or more, they never dream of such a thing as buying a hoz. The result is that the boxes are frequently empty when every other seat is the house is taken, and the seaker after free seats isoften paralyzed by the prefer of a

The preliminary work which is care to build up some remarkable attletes goes on all day long up around the Leonz Library. There are a dozen or two boys who meet there and play iseg on bicycles. They give an exhibition of cirycle riding which would startle many of the prefessionals. Most of them are lade of 12 or 15 years, and they race over the smooth sidewalks surrounding the library to the courtyard and around the rounding the ligrary is the courtyard and around the pillars at a fite of speed that would astenish the fastest sprinters in the world. A boy is out when another ansessed in hitting him by throwing his heat, and to escape this the boys dodge, throw theseseres backward on the bioysic, or forward over the handle, as the Indians are said to dodge rifle pullets when riding mustage on the plain. There is also a fair number of boys on roller shates, and most of them takes handled. and most of them take a hand in the sport. The dash and rush of the game is extraordinary. A unid old gentlema venturing out of the library during a heated chase would experience several sensations before he arrived & a secure position in the gutter, but he wor

The folice have been receiving numerous complaint of late about one of the most extraordinary speciment of makers that has of late been developed in New York. This particular offender lives in Forty third street, and he fraquents that section of Broadway at the junction of spenth avenue, which is known as Long Acra. He is a juban, about 30 years of age, tall, square shoulderd. .nd with rather a military carriage. He has a black mostache, black eyes, a fair skin, and usually wears a tailbeaver hat. One of the ward detectives, on account of the numerous complaints about him, has recently ben hovering about the locality, but the Cuban is apparsaiv difficult to catch. A gentleman who lives on Firty fourth street, within three doors of Broadway, aid yesterday: "Both of my daughters, who are eng, are absolutely terrorised by the man. Unfortu-ately, the good old days have gone by in New York when a lady or child could go anywhere without an escert. Only a few years ago the children of my family went wherever they chose without escorts and without went wherever they chose without escorts and without the slightest fear, but of late a horde of these peculiars street mashers has appeared, and they practically own the thoroughfares. They seem to make a special point of persecuting girls who are between the ages of 17 and 17 years. This Cuban blackguard is the most persistent of them ait. Half a dozen times he has walted on the corner of Yerty-second street, where my daughter alighte from the slevated train coming from school and followed her absolutely to the doze of the names. This is always at from the elevated train coming from echod, and followed her absolutely to the door of the house. This nativeys at 20 clock in the afternoon, when none of the men in the family is about its usually dines at the Barrett House, where he sits at a window in the corner, and always with the shade up to the full height, so that he can see out into the street. Every woman who passes is a target for his giances and grimaces, and it is a won-der to me that he has not been threshed a bundred times. der to me that he has not been thrashed a hundred times. Coming home from the opera et night at 11 o'cleck he is always to be seen prewing up and down and around Long Acre, and apparently he has no other occupation in life. A man who lived opposite to him in Forky-third street two years ago had some trouble with him, and the pelice were called in te quiet the disturbance, but it came to nothing. Most of the people in this vicinity are rather sorry that the imne was not disserted in one of the most streeoms annoyances in this less of the sorry."